

## "IT'S ALL UP."

Men Board a Locomotive on the International Twenty-Seven Miles Out from Houston.

Lincoln Drops from the Engine and Gives the Alarm, When the Robbers Flee in Short Order.

Special to the Gazette.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 14.—Highwaymen attempted to hold-up the north-bound passenger train on the International and Great Northern Railway this evening at about 6 o'clock. The train left here at 4:40 and about twenty-seven miles north of this city, when the train was pulling out of a water station, two masked men, heavily armed, mounted the engine and told the engineer to pull out until he should order them to stop. Engineer Converse pulled out and Fireman Linn watched an opportunity and jumped from the engine. He then caught the rear platform and gave the alarm to the train men and passengers. When the robbers saw that Linn had caught on to the rear coach one of them said, "Well, it's all up now," and they both jumped off. From Spring Station Sheriff Ellis having gathered a posse of mounted men, left at 10 o'clock on a special train for the scene of the attempted robbery.

## POLITICAL.

Lamar the Man—The Official Vote of Tennessee.

A Settled Matter.  
New York, Oct. 14.—The Times says that according to the most excellent authority the speculation over the succession to the seat on the bench of the United States Supreme court made vacant by the death of Justice Woods may as well end, for L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, has been selected for the place. Ever since Louisiana came into the Union she has been represented in this court. The laws of that state are directly descended from French origin and retain many of the old peculiarities. As the Louisiana lawyers are the only persons who are supposed to understand the laws of that state, it has been the custom to keep one of them always on the bench. It is felt that the President cannot disregard a tradition which his predecessors have unfailingly observed. According to the authority on which the announcement of Secretary Lamar's selection is based, the President is not impressed with the necessity of looking to Louisiana for a new justice. He feels that the state will be as well protected by the resident of an adjoining state, and that Mr. Lamar's appointment will be more widely acceptable than that of any man whom he might choose from Louisiana. The matter is said to have gone so far that the appointment has been tendered to Mr. Lamar, who has accepted it. He is already arranging his affairs with a view to the promised change in his official position. The appointment is likely to be formally announced by nomination early in the session of Senate.

The Official Majority in Tennessee.  
NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 14.—The official majority against the prohibition amendment at the late election is 27,269.

Accepts the Nomination.  
New York, Oct. 14.—Rev. Thomas K. Beecher has accepted the Greenback nomination for Secretary of State.

Cherokee Election Troubles.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—A special from Telegraph, I. T., says: There is trouble anticipated here when the Cherokee Council meets next Monday. It is hard to see how bloodshed can be avoided. When the election was over, on the face of the returns, which were certified by nine clerks of election, Joel Mays was declared elected Chief by 143 majority. Since then the returns have been so changed as to count in Rob Ranch, the opposition candidate. Both parties are gathering force and declare their respective candidate shall be seated. The only way to settle the question is by force, there being no court to appeal to. It will be a fight between the corrupt men and the peace-loving citizens. In case of trouble it is feared it will open the country and destroy the tribal relations. Both sides are armed for a pitched battle.

## DALLAS.

Two Arrests for the Park Affair, But No Result—Found Dead—Buddy Hunt.  
Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 14.—The detectives have been on the alert in regard to the park outrage and to-day arrested two negroes, Austin White and Henry Barclay. A GAZETTE reporter called at the jail and obtained the following statements from the two men:

Austin White said: I work at the oil mills and truck wood to the fireman. I was at the mills on the Sunday night the outrage was committed. I always go there about 9 o'clock on Sunday nights to fire up so that work can begin at 12. The Sunday law won't permit the mills to run on Sundays, so they begin at 12 Sunday nights. I was not at the park on the night in question; stayed at home all day Sunday until about sundown, when I went to supper. I board at Mrs. Allen's. I am a single man. After supper I went down to the colored Baptist church where I met Mr. Black, the fireman, who told me to go up to the mills and fire up about 9 o'clock. I can prove this statement by Mr. Black. I have been in Dallas about two years. I worked on the street before I went to the oil mills. Henry Barclay said: "On the Sunday night in question I was at home and went to bed early, before the folks had all gone to church. I stay at Becky Love's at 1115 Polk street. I do not do anything there regularly. I just stay there. Thompson the grocer and went home about 4 o'clock that evening. I did not go out that night. I can prove this. I do not know how old I am, but think about twenty-three. I

have been in Dallas eighteen or twenty years. When I was arrested I was in front of Mrs. Love's gate. The officer asked me if my name was Henry and I told him it was, and he said they wanted me. The officers told me if I did not confess I would be hanged that night. I told him I did not do anything, and he asked me if I did not hold the pistols on Barlow while Austin White outraged the woman. I told him I did not, and they said that I did and threatened me if I did not confess. I acknowledged being in the park that night because they scared me into it, but it was not so, for I was afraid they would kill me, and that is the reason I said so. I can prove I was not there, and only wanted daylight to come to do it. They then took me to Becky Allen's, and there they arrested Austin White."

At a late hour to-night the two negroes were taken before Mrs. Barlow for identification, but the lady not finding any resemblance by which they could be declared the guilty parties, they were released.

Kate Jones, colored, a servant at Mr. Meyer's, 1002 Erway street, was found dead in bed this morning. A bottle labeled "Oil of Tansy," which was partially empty was found in the bed.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, as Morgan Simons, a young farmer some eighteen years of age, who lives near Plano, was walking down Elm street he was struck on the head by a falling brick that fell from the third story of the brick building of Mr. W. H. Beaman, which is in course of erection, and sustained injuries that will probably result in his death.

## STATE AFFAIRS.

Governor Ross Urgently Exhorts District Judge Burkhardt to Investigate the Brazoria Affair.

The Collingsworth Attempted Eviction Cases Receiving the Attention of the Executive—Settlers will be Protected.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 14.—John N. Johnson, a negro lawyer at Bryan, wrote Governor Ross requesting that he appoint a commission to investigate the Brazoria troubles. Governor Ross has no constitutional authority to do so, except through the grand jury, and accordingly the following letter was addressed to District Judge Burkhardt of that district:

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 14, 1887.  
Hon. W. H. Burkhardt, Richmond, Tex.:  
DEAR SIR—In further reference to yours of September 29, I am directed by the Governor to hand you herewith a letter from Mr. John J. Johnson, an attorney at Bryan, which after you have read and considered you will please return. The method he proposes is, of course, impracticable for want of any power in this direction constitutionally conferred on the Governor. The only legitimate inquiry that can be made is through the properly constituted authorities of the grand juries of the respective counties. The Governor is most anxious for the protection of all classes of our citizens, no matter whether black or white, and that the hand of the law shall fall with unsparring vigor and with full and exact justice on all wrong doers, whatever their color or financial condition. Therefore it is demanded by public opinion that the most searching inquiry shall be instituted into all matters connected with the late troubles in Brazoria and Matagorda counties. With this view the Governor asks you as district judge of the district of which these counties form a constituent part to incite the officers and especially the grand juries through your charges by every means in their power to make such strenuous queries as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of all parties concerned in the late outbreak, and also from time to time give him such information as may be necessary to his thorough knowledge of the state of affairs, with a view to guarding against their recurrence. If at any time you should feel it necessary to apply to him for material aid he desires me to inform you that such application will not be made in vain if within his constitutional powers. I am respectfully,  
H. M. HOLMES, Private Secretary.

The following reply was received from Judge Burkhardt to-day:  
RICHMOND, TEX., Oct. 7, 1887.  
DEAR GOVERNOR—I herewith return the letter of Mr. Johnson's after having carefully read the same. I fully concur with Your Excellency in your opinion that there is no constitutional authority in the executive to pursue the course indicated by Mr. Johnson. I am now going the round of my circuit, and when I reach the scene of the disturbance I shall call the matter to the attention of the grand jury and officers and exert myself fairly and earnestly in order that the laws of the country may be vindicated and further disgrace prevented. Sincerely your friend and obedient servant,  
W. H. BURKHARDT.

THE COLLINGSWORTH AFFAIR.  
The reported troubles in Collingsworth are receiving attention, and the Governor says there is not the slightest danger of any settler who complies with the law being deprived of any legal right. It is the policy as well as the purpose of the administration to fully protect the actual settlers, and he believes that if there is an honest compliance by all parties with the present law it will not only result in greatly augmenting the school fund but people that entire section in a few years.

It is folly to buy cheap adulterated goods when you can always get the best at the Fort Worth Grocer Co's.

MINISTER MANNING'S FUNERAL.

Distinguished Pall Bearers—Final Interment to be at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The funeral services over the remains of late Minister Manning were held this morning at Trinity Chapel. Bishop Whipple officiated. The pall bearers were General W. T. Sherman, G. T. Beauregard, J. Floyd King, E. S. Vello, R. W. Gilder, Percy Roberts, J. Pierce Morgan, Henry R. Jackson, Governor Robert of New Jersey, Roswell P. Flower, William D. Inger, George Preston and Dr. William Park. After the services the body was sent by the Adams Express to New Orleans. Mrs. Manning returned this afternoon via Cincinnati to New Orleans where the interment will take place, although Mrs. Manning lived at Alexandria.

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## CORN CROP OF 1887.

Total Crop Estimated at 1,510,000,000 Bushels—A Shortage of 203,000,000 Bushels in Thirteen Western States, and a Gain of 58,000,000 Bushels in Other States Compared With 1886—Interesting Details and Comparisons.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Much interest is now attached to the question of volume of the corn crop for 1887. For many years the editor of the Cincinnati Price Current, Mr. Charles B. Murray, has made systematic and thorough investigation concerning this crop in the leading states, and his reports in regard to the same, as well as upon other crop matters and commercial statistics, have been accorded the highest consideration by the trade in general in this country and abroad. The annual statement of the Price Current in regard to the corn crop appears in that paper of

THIS MORNING, from which the Enquirer is enabled to make the following extracts:

Returns received during the past few days enable the Price Current to submit estimates of the production of corn this season in thirty western states, from information furnished by special correspondents in all portions of these states. The computations from these returns lead to a result not fully confirming a prevalent belief in regard to the extent of the shortage in the crop, although it is made apparent that these leading states have fallen largely behind any year since 1881 in the total production of corn.

The following compilation shows the estimates of the corn crop for 1887, from special investigation for the states mentioned and approximations for other portions of the country, compared with the production of 1886, according to the Department of Agriculture reports and also the

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION for five years, from 1881 to 1885, inclusive:

States.	Estimate 1887.	Crop, 1886	Average, 5 years.
Ohio.....	72,400,000	96,204,000	88,770,400
Indiana.....	67,000,000	170,740,000	103,894,600
Illinois.....	146,800,000	209,810,000	152,275,800
Michigan.....	2,800,000	128,810,000	20,700,000
Wisconsin.....	141,000,000	43,700,000	163,894,000
Kansas.....	89,500,000	126,120,000	144,104,000
Nebraska.....	102,500,000	106,120,000	88,834,200
Totals.....	832,000,000	1,000,210,000	1,017,432,800
Tennessee.....	64,000,000	73,310,000	63,396,700
Kentucky.....	50,000,000	88,750,000	73,535,100
Michigan.....	17,400,000	27,035,000	20,967,500
Wisconsin.....	28,000,000	28,930,000	28,543,100
Minnesota.....	30,000,000	19,905,000	25,452,500
Dakota.....	30,200,000	11,305,000	20,755,100
Totals.....	212,000,000	253,990,000	210,549,111
Above 12 States.....	1,051,000,000	1,254,124,000	1,247,981,911
12 Southern States.....	360,000,000	319,740,000	329,816,700
4 Middle States.....	84,000,000	75,970,000	75,602,586
N. England States.....	9,000,000	2,720,000	5,578,568
Other States and Territories.....	6,000,000	6,870,000	5,578,568
Totals.....	459,000,000	411,370,000	381,901,554
Crop, bush., 1,510,000,000	1,259,440,000	1,618,942,455	

THE SEVEN SURPLUS STATES mentioned first in the above table represented 60 per cent. of the total crop in 1886, and 63 per cent. in the average annual production for five years ending with 1885; the thirteen states mentioned in detail represent 75 per cent. of the 1886 crop, and 70 per cent. of the average for the five years period.

The result is an indicated shortage of 161,000,000 bushels in the seven surplus states, 203,000,000 bushels shortage in the thirteen detailed states, with an increase of 48,000,000 bushels in other portions of the country, and a shortage of 155,000,000 bushels in the aggregate crop, compared with 1886. The shortage in the seven states in this comparison is 16 per cent., for the thirteen states 16 per cent., and for the entire country 14 per cent. As compared with the annual average for the five years' period, the shortage in the thirteen states is 15 per cent., and for the entire country 13 per cent.

THE DETAILED EXHIBITS by states suggests the following variations, compared with the crop of 1886: A decrease of 24,000,000 bushels in Ohio, 51,000,000 in Indiana, 68,000,000 in Illinois, 2,000,000 in Michigan, 37,000,000 in Kansas, 3,000,000 in Nebraska, 13,000,000 in Tennessee, 36,000,000 in Kentucky, 10,000,000 in Wisconsin, an increase of 20,000,000 in Iowa, 14,000,000 in Minnesota, and no essential variation in Missouri and Arkansas. An increase of 40,000,000 bushels in twelve southern states, 8,000,000 in the middle states, the aggregate for other portions of the country being about the same as last year.

The returns show an usual proportion of the crop of corn this season which will not be saved otherwise than for food. This statement of the area from which grain will be gathered will reach fully 3,000,000 acres.

IN OHIO there is a small loss on this account, approximately 3 to 4 per cent. of this acreage; in Indiana it is greater, being chiefly in the southern and western portions of the state, the returns indicating a loss of 6 to 8 per cent. of the total acreage of the state; in Illinois this characteristic is still more marked, and is widely distributed through the central and southern portions of the state, aggregating 12 to 15 per cent. of the total acreage; in Kansas the percentage of such loss is about the same of Illinois; in southern districts in Nebraska there are also considerable losses, equivalent to 5 to 7 per cent. of the total acreage as the state; in Missouri comparatively few districts have suffered such losses, and in Iowa there is probably no more than ordinarily of such curtailment of the area to be harvested.

THE AREA OF THE CORN CROP this season has been reported by the Department of Agriculture as approximately 78,000,000 acres, and our application of the department percentage by states gives the following results, compared with 1886, arranged in the several divisions indicated:

	Estimate, 1887.	Area, 1886.
Seven surplus states.....	40,764,965	39,370,383
Six other states.....	10,696,445	10,438,897
Thirteen Western states.....	51,451,410	49,809,260
Twelve Southern states.....	2,276,190	2,238,445
Four Middle states.....	2,535,520	2,158,485
New England states.....	204,310	202,287
Other States and Territories.....	259,170	261,285
Total acres.....	77,986,960	75,694,265

For the five years from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, the annual average of the corn area harvested was 98,207,478 acres, the area in 1887 showing a gain of more than 14 per cent. over this average.

With the indicated abundance in the corn acreage, from area that will not be harvested, it is likely that the final returns of the Department of Agriculture for the 1887 crop will not show any gain in acreage compared with 1886.

IT IS DIFFICULT to formulate a reliable indication as to relative supply of old corn on hand in the several western states. Our returns suggest the probability that in Ohio there is a fair quantity remaining on hand, various counties in the central and northern portions of the state holding more than usual. Comparatively few localities in Indiana hold much old corn, and the aggregate for the state is not greater, possibly somewhat less, than usual, for this time in the season. In Illinois the supply is generally at a low point, but in central and northern districts various localities still hold rather plentiful quantities. In Iowa there are fair reserves scattered in nearly all districts, but the average supply is low for that state. In Missouri a few localities still have good supplies, but the average is probably lower than usual. In Kansas the quantity of old corn is moderate, and in many districts is practically exhausted, while others have sufficient for home requirements. In Nebraska the supply is much reduced, and the surplus for shipping is now quite moderate, a few districts having fair quantities.

COMPILATIONS FROM REPORTS of the Department of Agriculture show the area, average yield per acre and total production of corn in the United States each year for ten years ending with 1886 as follows:

Year.	Area, Acres.	Yield, Bushels.	Production, Bushels.
1877.....	59,311,113	16.7	1,344,558,000
1878.....	51,885,000	22.9	1,338,270,000
1879.....	53,885,500	24.2	1,570,700,000
1880.....	52,378,800	27.6	1,474,494,000
1881.....	64,202,025	18.6	1,194,670,000
1882.....	65,550,546	24.6	1,617,251,000
1883.....	68,311,880	22.7	1,550,065,800
1884.....	69,037,280	21.8	1,505,828,400
1885.....	73,130,150	26.5	1,938,745,000
1886.....	75,694,288	22.0	1,665,441,000

For 1879 the census office report was 62,368,504 acres, 1,754,501,676 bushels, average yield 28.1 per acre. It is evident that the Department's estimate for 1879 and two or three years previously were much too low.

The annual exports of corn, the percentage of the yearly production exported and the amount retained for domestic consumption per capita of population, for ten years are shown in the following:

Year.	Exports, Bushels.	Per cent. Consumed, exported, thousand bush.
1877-78.....	192,100	4.40
1878-79.....	278,810	6.33
1879-80.....	394,572,320	6.43
1880-81.....	434,047	6.45
1881-82.....	443,082	3.71
1882-83.....	416,630	2.57
1883-84.....	391,912	1.69
1884-85.....	443,366	4.24
1885-86.....	616,800	3.35
1886-87.....	438,530	2.48

The computation of the yearly domestic consumption on the basis of per capita of population is without reference to variation in reserves in the country from year to year.

## TIED OF DOGGING.

A Tall, Angular Man Named Jackson Surrenders to Officials.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 14.—A tall, angular man named Thos. Jackson, walked into United States Marshal Rankins' office this morning and told that officer that he was tired of dodging around in the brush and wanted to surrender. He is one of the men described in the Wells-Fargo secret circular as a participant in the recent Eltonia train robbery. The officers are crowding the gang so close that it is presumed that Jackson has surrendered himself in the hope of securing a light sentence, although he disclaims all connection with the robbery. He will be sent to Austin for examination.

## THIS GAZETTE ALL.

The Weekly GAZETTE, the very best newspaper in Texas, has been reduced in price to \$1 a year. Now is your opportunity to furnish your country cousin with a week's excellent reading at small cost.

## AN AN FUNERAL.

Youth's Companion.

Some of our readers may think that the following description has a romantic sound, but it is extracted from the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society," having been communicated to that learned body by an observer in Australia. The writer saw a large number of ants surrounding these that he had killed and determined to watch their proceedings closely. Accordingly he followed four or five that started off from the rest toward a hillock a short distance off, in which was an ant's nest.

This they entered and in about five minutes they reappeared, followed by others. All fell into rank walking regularly and slowly, two by two, until they arrived at the spot where lay the bodies of the soldier ants.

In a few minutes two of the ants advanced and took up the body of the comrades; then two others, and so on, until all were ready to march. First walked two ants bearing a body, then two others with a burden, then two without with another dead ant, and so on, until the line was extended to about forty paces, and the procession now moved slowly onward, followed by an irregular body of about 260 ants.

Occasionally the two laden ants stopped, and laying down the dead body it was taken up by the two walking unburdened behind them, and thus, by occasionally relieving each other, they arrived at a sandy spot near the sea. The body of ants now commenced digging with their jaws a number of holes in the ground, into each of which a dead ant was laid. They then fell to and filled up the graves.

This did not quite foreshadow the remarkable circumstances attending this insect funeral. Some six or seven of the ants had attempted to run off without performing their share of the task of digging; these were caught and brought back, when they were at once attacked and killed upon the spot. A single grave was quickly dug, and they were all dropped into it.

## He Had Lost His Grip.

Chicago Tribune.

There was only one match in the crowd of four men, each of whom had a cigar ready to light. "Let me strike it," said one, "I'm an Irishman." He struck the attitude assumed by a contemplative stork, took the match, and swiftly held it. The effort was a failure, the head being broken off and lost. "By Jarge," he exclaimed, "I forgot I was naturalized last month!"

## All the News.

For \$1 a year to be found in the Weekly GAZETTE.

Applying certain measurements to a scarcely visible film of silver, Herr Wiener arrives at the conclusion that not less than 125,000,000 molecules of silver must be laid in a line to measure an inch.

## University of Texas.

I purchased a sample of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER and subjected it to a rigid examination. The results of the chemical analysis prove it to be of greater strength, of more perfect purity and more conducive to digestion than the other baking powders in the market.

I use it in my own family in preference to all others.

EDGAR EVERHART, Ph.D.,

Professor of Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

The following Heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts having analyzed every brand of Baking Powder in the market, find DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER THE STRONGEST, PUREST AND HEALTHIEST, and recommend it with DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS for general family use.

- Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., L. L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.  
Prof. H. C. WHITE, State Chemist, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.  
Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.  
Prof. H. M. SCHEFFER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.  
Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Prof. JAMES F. BARBOCK, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.  
Dr. ELLAS A. BARTLEY, M. D., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. Sc., Stirling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.  
Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.  
Prof. R. A. WITTHAUS, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y.  
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Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chief Chemist U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.  
Prof. HEYVS & RICE, Prof. Chemistry, Ontario School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.  
Dr. JAMES ALBRECHT, Chemist at the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.  
Prof. EDGAR EVERHART, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.  
Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.  
Prof. S. W. MCKEOWN, Analytical Chemist, Youngstown, Ohio.  
Dr. HEINRICH DETTMER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.  
Prof. C. GILBERT WHEELER, late Prof. Chemistry Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. J. H. LONG, Professor Chemistry, Chicago Medical College and Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. G. A. MARLER, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. M. DEBONT, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. R. S. PATON, Ph. D., Chemist for the United States Government, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. A. W. SMITH, Ph. C., Prof. Chemistry Case School Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

## THE CITY.

Licensed to Marry.

Licenses were issued yesterday to the following couples: G. L. Rogers and Miss E. A. Smith, B. J. Hoce and Miss Alice Basden, F. S. Denney and Miss Mary Basden, John Lambert and Miss Sarah Foster.

Won the Third Time.

The suit of Mrs. Diana Wellborn vs. T. W. Wellborn et al., was won by the plaintiff in the District court yesterday, it being the third time that the suit has been decided in her favor. It involves the ownership of 225 acres of land in this county.

Over Half a Million Dollars.

Yesterday the volume of transactions in Fort Worth real estate, as shown by the warranty deeds filed in the County Clerk's office, amounted to \$517,560. One transfer by W. A. Huffman and A. T. Byers to the Fort Worth City Company had \$440,000 for a consideration. The property is a tract of land across the river just north of the city. J. P. Smith to the same company sold 270 acres of an adjoining tract for \$500,000. A third sale of importance was by E. E. Chase and wife to E. E. Powell, blocks 19 and 20, Bellevue addition for \$12,500. The transactions, though of some magnitude, are but the prelude of the boom that is coming.

Literary Exercises.

The Ratio Genic Literary Society of Fort Worth Business College will execute the following programme to-night, exercises to commence at 7:30 o'clock: Select reading, R. P. Gant; essay, Miss Mary Shattuck; recitation, Miss Mary Shattuck; impromptu exercise, E. B. Cannon; impromptu exercise, G. A. Harman. Presentation and answering of historical questions. Debate: The Indian Territory Should be Immediately Opened to Settlement—Affirmative, R. P. Gant, E. P. Prentiss, and Professor Periman. Negative, R.